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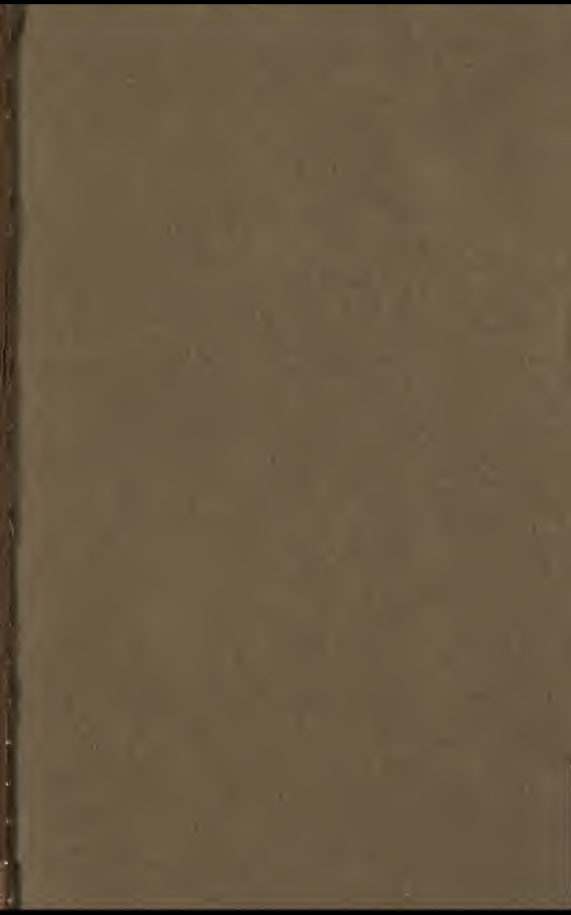
Friends

GUACANAGARI	PONTIAC	BLACK HAWK
MONTEZUMA	CAPTAIN PIPE	KEOKUK
QUATIMOTZIN	LOGAN	SACAGAWEA
POWHATAN	CORNPLANTER	BENITO JUAREZ
POCAHONTAS	JOSEPH BRANT	MANGUS
SAMOSET	RED JACKET	COLORADAS
MASSASOIT	LITTLE TURTLE	LITTLE CROW
KING PHILIP	TECUMSEH	SITTING BULL
UNCAS	OSCEOLA	CHIEF JOSEPH
TEDVUSKUNG	SEQUOYA	GERONIMO
	SHABONEE	

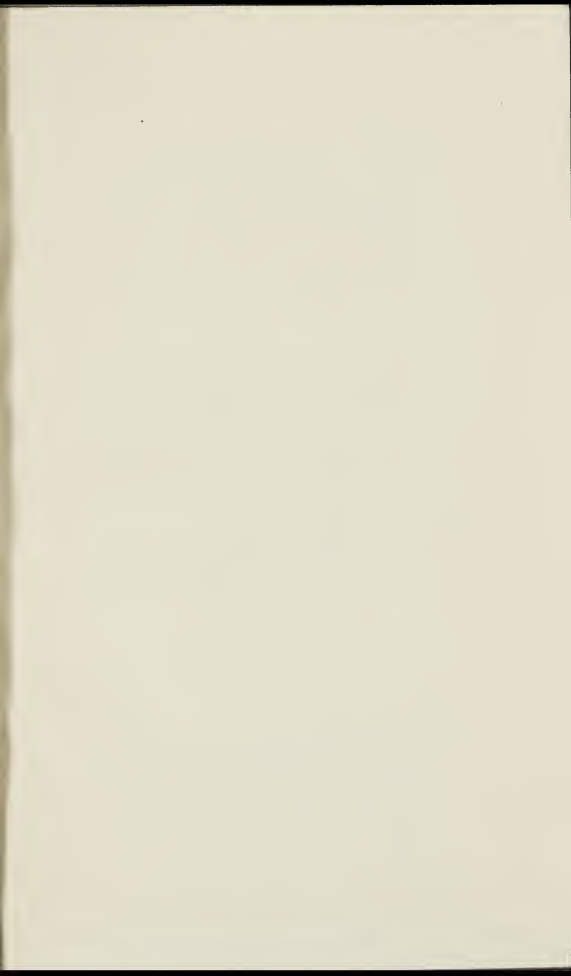


TO PERPETUATE THE HISTORY  
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
PEOPLE REPRESENTED BY THE  
ABOVE CHIEFS AND WISE MEN  
THIS COLLECTION HAS BEEN  
GATHERED BY THEIR FRIEND  
EDWARD EVERETT AYER

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TO  
THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY  
1911









SOME  
PARTICULARS  
RELATIVE TO THE CONTINUANCE OF THE ENDEAVOURS,  
ON THE PART OF THE  
*SOCIETY OF FRIENDS*  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,  
FOR THE  
*IMPROVEMENT AND GRADUAL CIVILIZATION*  
OF THE  
INDIAN NATIVES.

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LONDON :  
PRINTED AND SOLD BY WILLIAM PHILLIPS,  
GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET.

1843.

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1823

Ayer 8046

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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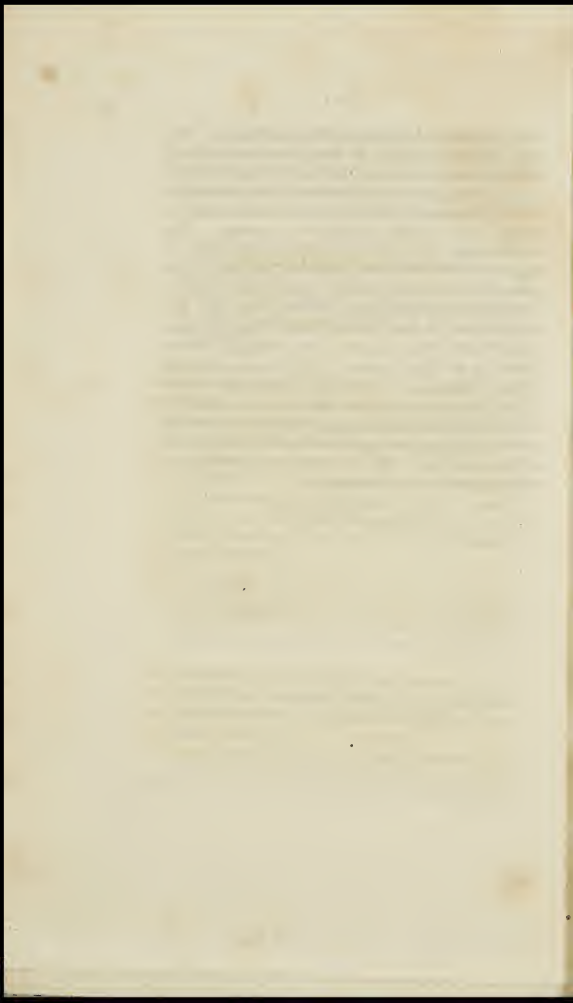
*THE exertions of the Society of Friends, in the United States, towards the close of the last and since the commencement of the present century, for the promotion of the objects mentioned in the title page, have been described in several small pamphlets or papers, in some cases first printed, in others reprinted, in this country. The enumeration of these may convey some idea of the tracts or districts in which the attempts have been made, and will perhaps be of use, as an aid in procuring the publications, to any who may be desirous of becoming acquainted with that part of the labours in this work of philanthropy and Christian benevolence which has fallen to the share of the Society above designated. The pieces are as follows :*

1. "A brief Account of the proceedings of the Committee appointed in the year 1795, by the Yearly Meeting of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. for promoting the Improvement and gradual Civilization of the Indian Natives." Philadelphia printed ; London, reprinted by Phillips & Fardon, 1806.

2. "A brief Account of the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Baltimore, for promoting the Improvement and Civilization of the Indian Natives." Baltimore printed ; London, reprinted by Phillips and Fardon, 1806.
3. "A Sketch of the further proceedings of the Committees appointed by the Yearly Meetings of Friends of Pennsylvania, &c. and Maryland, for promoting the Improvement and gradual Civilization of the Indian Natives in some parts of North America." London, Phillips, 1812.
4. "A Summary Account of the measures pursued by the Yearly Meeting of Friends of New York, for the welfare and civilization of the Indians residing on the Frontiers of that State ; with Extracts from two Letters relating to the subject." London, Phillips, 1813.
5. "Extract from a Report made to the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, in the 4th month, 1815, by its Committee for promoting the Improvement and gradual Civilization of the Indian Natives." London, Phillips.
6. "Reports to the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, from its Committee for promoting the Improvement and gradual Civilization of the Indian Natives, in 1818 and 1819." London, Phillips, 1819.
7. "Report to the Yearly Meeting of Friends for the State of Ohio, in North America, from its Committee on Indian Concerns, dated the 8th of 9th mo. 1819." London, Phillips.

*In the ensuing pages are contained some of the more interesting particulars that have come under notice*

since the date of the last of the above publications. Further information might no doubt have been collected, but sufficient, it may be presumed, is here given to convey to the reader a view of the state of the undertaking, and of the nature of that care which it continues to receive from the Society of Friends in America. Notwithstanding the discouragements that have arisen, it may well be believed that a concern of this kind, originating in the most disinterested motives, and in an apprehension of religious duty, will not fail to have, to a certain extent at least, as it no doubt already has had, beneficial and happy results. One gratifying circumstance in the later reports is the account respecting School instruction. If this part of the plan for the general improvement of the Indians can be efficiently carried on and extended, it may be hailed as the probable means of diffusing amongst them the inestimable benefit of an acquaintance with the truths of Christianity as revealed in the Holy Scriptures.



## SOME PARTICULARS, &c.

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By a Report in 1820, of the Committee appointed, for the gradual Civilization of the Indian Natives, by the Yearly Meeting for PENNSYLVANIA, &c. it appears that they had, as occasion presented, urged the Natives to a division of their lands, in such manner, that each family might cultivate and improve for its own benefit, the portion assigned to it; but that difficulties had prevented this recommendation from being carried into effect, although many of them appeared much disposed to comply with it. In proof of which may be adduced the following extract from an address of the principal Chiefs at Alleghany, in the 9th month, 1819.

“ Brothers,

“ A number of years have now elapsed since you first came amongst us, to instruct us in useful arts and agriculture, and some of our people have made but slow progress as yet; but many of us find our condition much better than was formerly the case.”

“ Brothers,

“ You have always advised us to refrain from strong drink, which most of our people do ; a few are yet addicted to it, but the number is quite small, and we continue to advise them to cease therefrom.

“ Brothers,

“ We are aware that you are aiming at our good, and we feel thankful therefor ; we hope, Brothers, you will continue your instructions towards us, and not leave us to ourselves again ; but we wish you to continue with us for years to come, and not get discouraged, because we progress so slowly ; fearing if you should leave us, many of our people would fall back again in some measure to their former mode of living, they not having made sufficient progress yet in agriculture to convince them of the necessity of following it so intensely.”

“ Brothers,

“ Some time ago you recommended us to have a division made of our land at Alleghany among ourselves, which we are not yet able to have done ; some of us are anxious therefor, but many of our people yet remain opposed, and we cannot become united in it.

“ The speech of the President we feel glad of having, as by it we know that he is in favour thereof.

“ We intend to keep your speech, and the one the President sent us, by our sides, and as soon as our people are willing, we intend to have the Alleghany Reservation divided.”

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“ The School at Alleghany ” the report proceeds, “ is continued, and affords as encouraging a prospect as at any former period. The Friends who have for some years past been resident at this Settlement, desiring to be released, information has re-

cently been spread among the Monthly Meetings that others qualified to supply their places are wanted. From Cattaraugus we are recently informed that the progress of the natives in agriculture is promising : that from ten to fifteen children have attended the school there during the late season ; for the accommodation of whom the natives have lately erected a new house."

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EXTRACT from the Report of the Pennsylvania Committee, in 1821.

"The increased difficulties attending the prosecution of the service intrusted to the Committee by the Meeting, appearing to require a visit to the Natives at the different Settlements under their care, three of their number were deputed for this purpose, who, last autumn, visited the natives at Alleghany and Cattaraugus, from whose report of various interviews with them, and of the state of things generally amongst them, it appears that obstacles, arising from various causes, have operated to retard their progress in beneficial improvements. They were much divided in sentiment respecting the expediency of abandoning their ancient mode of living, and this division has had an unhappy influence on their minds, tending to corrupt their morals, and obstruct their advancement in the arts of civilized life. Under these circumstances, Friends at Tunesassa thought it best to discontinue the school at that place through the last summer, but after the late visit of the Committee it was resumed; and various accounts from thence afforded an encouraging prospect that it would prove of lasting benefit to the nation, as the number of children who regularly attended was greater than

at any former period. But from recent information received from the teacher, it appears that the influence of those who are opposed to an alteration of their ancient customs, has prevailed upon the natives formally to require the suspension of the school, which has accordingly been acceded to.

“ At Cattaraugus the natives do not appear as much divided on the subject of improvement as their neighbours at Alleghany, yet they are separated into parties, and great want of unanimity on various subjects is apparent; they professed generally to be favourably disposed to the establishment of a school, and expressed an intention of erecting a house for the purpose, of which, when accomplished, they would inform Friends, that a teacher might be furnished. This they have not yet done, nor does it appear probable, from their present divided state, a school could be usefully established among them. The natives on both Reservations have attained sufficient knowledge of agriculture to derive from thence an adequate supply for the maintenance of their families; some of their principal men appear sensible of the advantage derived to the nation from the assistance and care of Friends, and have expressed a strong desire it should not be withdrawn. Divers of them also appear sincerely desirous to progress in improvements, and anxious that their children should obtain school learning; but the larger number have unhappily been induced to turn their minds from these pursuits, and engage with renewed zeal in the support of their ancient barbarous customs and superstition; and thus they may be more disposed to part with the few small though valuable Reservations that still remain to them of their once great possessions, and be induced by interested men to wander to



more distant wilds, to seek a precarious subsistence. Sensible of the powerful influence which is exercised to alienate the minds of these poor ignorant fellow-beings from what we esteem their best interest, we cannot but feel our sympathy awakened on their behalf, and a willingness to embrace every right opening which may yet occur to ameliorate their condition."

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**EXTRACT** of an Epistle from the Meeting for Sufferings (a) in Philadelphia, to that in London, dated the 20th of 12th mo. 1822.

"The concern for the gradual civilization of the Indian natives, remains with much solicitude upon the minds of Friends; and the Committee appointed by our Yearly Meeting to promote this very desirable object, continuing attentive to such openings for service as have presented, have, under many discouraging circumstances, been enabled to retain such place in the minds of the natives, that with propriety and a considerable degree of efficiency, they could from time to time urge to their acceptance such advice and counsel as materially comport with their real welfare. This being corroborated by the uniformly disinterested motives which have ever distinguished our religious society in their labours with this people, who, from various causes, are of a distrustful disposition, it has carried such conviction to the minds even of those who have not fully acceded to the invitations and endeavours for their advancement toward civilization, that they frequently acknowledge the liberal views and care of Friends, which have led them into agricultural engagements, facilitated the acquirement

(a) By this name, of early origin, is to be understood a Standing Committee, having under its care the general concerns of the Society, during the intervals of the Yearly Meeting.

of a knowledge of some of the most simple mechanic arts, and induced them to guard against the frequent use of spirituous liquors.

“The school at Tunesassa is in operation; and those Indians who approve of school learning send about fifteen of their children to it, and have also provided such means for their accommodation that they can board and lodge in its vicinity; and many of those of the other class, who are not disposed to encourage this mode of education, are, notwithstanding, so sensible of the necessity of cultivating their land to obtain a requisite subsistence, that several satisfactory instances of their exertions and progress in husbandry are obvious.

“Some account of agricultural stock, and various improvements, which have been acquired through the industry of some of the natives, was lately taken by one of the friends who resides at Tunesassa. Their suspicions and fears are so excited when particular inquiries are made respecting their property, that it requires great caution in attempting to arrive at an accurate knowledge thereof; this statement is therefore quite partial, as it embraces only about half the number of Indians at the Alleghany Settlement; and also the number and kind of their buildings, which are considerable, and generally commodious, are almost entirely omitted; but short as it is, we have concluded to forward it, not doubting that amidst the numerous discouragements which attend the prosecution of this concern, it will afford you satisfaction to see, there is ground to believe that a degree of substantial benefit may be derived to this people or their posterity, which we hope will not be lost, but permanently remain as a source whence they may procure a comfortable livelihood, when other means shall fail.”

"An account of some Improvements made by a part of the Indians on the Alleghany Reservation, supposed to be less than one half of the number that have made a progress in husbandry. The account was taken at different times, as is shewn by the dates.

"1820—10th mo. 23rd. **BIG JOHN** (alias Goliath) an Onondago, has about 20 acres of cleared land; raised the present season, 8 acres of corn,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 acres of oats, and 1 of potatoes, has about 40 apple trees planted, several of which are bearing; has 3 cows, 4 calves, 1 steer, 1 yoke of oxen, 4 horses, and 18 hogs and pigs. Has a wife, with whom he has lived orderly, and 4 children now living;—states that he is anxious to go on with improvements in agriculture, and encourages the school; he has also a plough and waggon, and does considerable work.

**WILLIAM PLATT**, a young man perhaps 30 years of age; has a wife with whom he has lived orderly, but no children; 15 acres of land, 1 yoke of oxen, and 20 pigs; raised a considerable quantity of corn; has 3 acres of oats and 4 of potatoes; has no grass land, but has preserved his corn fodder.

**LEVI HALFTOWN** (Blacksmith),  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres of cleared land, 1 yoke of steers, 2 cows, 1 calf, 2 horses, 1 plough and ox chains, 7 hogs, and 8 pigs.

10th mo. 25th. **LONG JOHN**, 48 or 50 years of age; has 12 children by one wife, and still lives with her; 20 acres of cleared land; had, the present season, 7 acres of corn, 4 acres of oats; the quantity of potatoes, beans, &c. not accurately ascertained; no grass land; has 2 yoke of oxen, 3 cows, 1 heifer, 3 calves, 11 or 12 hogs, and a number of pigs; 1 waggon, and a plough or ploughs; is fattening 3 hogs for winter.

STEPHEN, (Blacksmith,) has 6 acres of corn, 4 of oats, 1 of potatoes, and 4 of hay; has 1 yoke of oxen, 5 cows, 6 calves, 15 hogs and pigs, and 1 plough; is fattening 2 or 3 hogs for pork.

JOHN JAMISON, a young man about 24 years of age; has 15 acres of cleared land; had, the last season, 4 acres of oats, 1 of buck-wheat, and 4 of corn, potatoes, beans, &c.; 16 hogs and several pigs; 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 calf, 1 plough, 1 yoke of steers 2 years old, and 1 younger. Ploughed last Spring about 30 acres of land, 21 of which were hired by other Indians at 2 dollars per acre; has put up a log barn 50 feet long and 16 wide. Is fattening 4 hogs, and has made new fence to 6 acres of land, the present season.

BIG JACOB, 50 years old; has 8 or 10 acres of cleared land, 5 acres of corn, 4 of oats, and 1 of potatoes; no grass land; has 1 yoke of oxen, 3 yoke of steers, 4 cows, 1 calf, 5 hogs, and perhaps 20 pigs; has sown 1 bushel of wheat this fall.

MOSES PEIRCE, aged 32; has  $20\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, 1 yoke of oxen, 2 cows, 3 young steers, and 1 calf; has 5 hogs now fattening, and 7 pigs raised the present year;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of corn,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  of oats,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of hay, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre of potatoes; makes ploughs and sleighs, and is pretty ready at common carpenter's work.

11th mo. 3rd. JOHN PEIRCE, aged 56; has 20 acres of cleared land; 8 head of cattle, 15 hogs and pigs, 5 of which are fattening; raised 5 acres of corn,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of potatoes, 4 of oats; has  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 acres of grass land.

5th. ELI JIMERSON; 27 years of age; has begun a new improvement in the woods, has cleared about 3 acres; parted with his old fields, which contained 6 acres; has raised in the present season 3 acres of corn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of potatoes, and 1 of turneps; has 5 hogs, 1 yoke of steers, 1 cow, 1 heifer; a plough, and waggon.

16th. SIMEON PEIRCE, 26 years of age; has 14 acres of land, has also cleared about 1 acre more and sowed it with wheat; raised 5 acres of corn, 3 of oats, 2 of wheat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of potatoes,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of meadow; has 2 cows, 2 heifers, 2 steers, 1 ox, 4 hogs and 10 pigs, and is fattening 4 hogs.

BILLY, 50 years of age; has 3 pigs, 1 cow and calf; raised 50 bushels of corn, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre of potatoes.

12th mo. 2d. WILLIAM JOHNSON, a Tuscarora, about 50 years old; has 11 acres of land; 1 yoke of oxen, 2 cows, 2 heifers, 12 hogs and pigs; raised 6 acres of corn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of potatoes, and a quantity of beans; but has no grass land.

1821. 1st mo. 31st. MORRIS HALFTOWN, 26 years old; raised last year 3 acres of corn,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of potatoes, 6 of oats,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  of hay; has 18 acres of land, 1 yoke of oxen, 2 cows, 3 steers, 1 calf, 1 horse, 4 pigs, and 1 hog, and has killed 2 hogs for pork.

2d mo. 10th. ISRAEL JIMERSON, 30 years of age; has 14 acres of land, and 4 more chopped, but not cleared; raised 3 acres of oats,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  of corn, 2 of buck-wheat, 1 of potatoes, 1 of wheat, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of pease; has  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of meadow, 2 yoke of oxen, 1 yoke of steers, 1 heifer, 6 hogs, 14 pigs, 1 plough, a small cart and log chains; and killed, last fall, 5 hogs.

3d mo. 29th. JOHN DICKEN, about 65 or 70 years old; had last year 2 acres of spring wheat, and 4 acres of oats; has 3 horses and 1 hog.

JIMERSON, the blacksmith, 54 years old; has  $10\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land; 3 horses, 2 cows, 3 calves, 3 hogs, 4 pigs, a plough and harness for horses; raised 5 acres of corn, 1 of potatoes, 3 of oats,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of pease, and has killed 3 hogs for pork.

5th mo. 10th. JACOB TAYLOR, 40 years of age; has  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, 1 yoke of steers, 1 heifer, 4 hogs; and killed some pork last fall; sowed 1 acre of oats; has some corn and potatoes, but the quantity not known.

7th mo. 1st. JAMES ROBINSON, 48 years of age; has 13 acres of land; planted 5 acres of corn, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of potatoes, sowed 2 acres of spring wheat,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of oats, and has  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of meadow, 9 head of cattle, 7 hogs, 1 plough, a harrow, chains, and sled.

BLUE EYES, has about 12 acres of land; sowed in the present year  $\frac{1}{2}$  a bushel of flax seed, 1 acre of wheat,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  of oats, 3 of corn, 1 acre of pease, 1 of potatoes, has  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of meadow, 1 yoke of oxen, 5 cows, 3 calves, 4 hogs, 22 pigs, 5 horses, a plough, chains, &c.

JOHN WATT, 35 years of age; planted 3 acres of corn, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of potatoes; has 4 hogs and 26 pigs.

JONATHAN TITUS, about 55 years old; has 3 acres of land, 1 cow, 1 yearling, and 3 pigs.

8th. JACK SNOW, 50 years of age—5 acres of land—planted 3 acres of corn,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of potatoes, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of beans, and has 4 hogs.

9th. JACOB THOMAS, 28 or 30 years old—8 acres of land—planted 3 acres of corn, 2 acres of oats, an acre of pease, and 100 hills of potatoes; has 1 ox, 2 cows, 4 heifers, 9 hogs, and 7 pigs.

23d. BIG JOHN, 53 years of age—14 acres of land—has 16 head of cattle, 4 horses, 13 hogs, 5 acres of corn, 1 of potatoes, 5 of oats, and 2 or 3 of meadow.

WILLIAM HALFTOWN, 26 years old— $14\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, 10 of which he lately got cleared, for which clearing he paid 14 dollars per acre; has 1 acre of

corn, 1 or 2 of oats,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  of meadow, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 cow, 1 horse, a plough and sled, and some bearing apple trees.

24th. JOHN BONE, 33 years of age; planted 3 acres of corn, has 2 of oats, about 2 acres of meadow, 1 ox, 1 cow, 1 heifer, 1 calf, and a plough.

30th. GEORGE SILVERHEELS, 43 years of age— $10\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land—has 3 cows, 1 bull, 1 yoke of steers, 1 heifer, 2 calves, 11 hogs; planted 5 acres of corn and 1 of potatoes, has 1 acre of oats, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of meadow; and has lately begun to clear for a farm at some distance from the village.

8th mo. 4th. JOHN LEWIS, 26 years of age—has a wife and 2 children; 4 or 5 acres of land, pretty much in corn, 1 yoke of steers, 1 heifer, and 8 hogs.

9th. BUCK-TOOTH, 55 years old—about 11 acres of land enclosed; planted 6 acres of corn, which is the principal crop except some vines, &c. has 3 horses, 1 heifer, 11 hogs, and harness for 1 horse.

14th. JACOB SHONGO, aged 32 years—11 acres of land—planted 3 acres of corn, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of potatoes, has  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre of oats,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of meadow, 1 cow, 2 heifers, 1 calf, 10 hogs, and 1 plough; has put up a good log house with stone chimney and a fire place, both up and down stairs.

9th mo. 3rd. JACOB JIMERSON, about 30 years old; planted 4 acres of corn and 1 of potatoes, has  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of oats,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  of meadow, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 cow, 5 large hogs, 10 or 15 smaller ones, 1 plough and chains.

7th. DAVID HELFTOWN, planted 5 acres of corn, 1 of potatoes, 1 of beans, and 1 of garden vegetables; has 1 acre of buckwheat, 2 acres of oats; 1 yoke of oxen, and 1 of steers, 2 cows, 5 hogs, and many domestic fowls; also 1 plough and chain.

19th. FIGHT THOMSON, about 34 years of age ; has a wife and three children ; has 3 acres of corn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of potatoes, a patch of turneps, pumpkins, &c. has about 6 acres of land under fence, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 calf, 5 hogs, and 1 plough.

10th mo. 1st. WILLIAM PATTERSON, 25 years of age ; planted 4 acres of corn, has about 2 acres of oats, a small piece of grass, 2 cows, also 9 hogs which he is fattening.

“ The ages of some of those Indians are conjectural, but from circumstances it is believed they are nearly correct. There are about forty families more in the Settlement, of whom an account is yet to be taken, and among these some of the greatest improvements are obvious.—About 36 or 38 bushels of wheat have been sown by the natives this fall, which affords a hope that they will continue in this necessary and beneficial employment, and, from its productiveness, be induced to extend their labours towards the cultivation of a greater quantity.”

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EXTRACT of an Epistle from the Yearly Meeting of  
OHIO to the Yearly Meeting in London, dated in  
the 9th mo. 1821.

“ The civilization of the Indian Natives still engages our attention. In prosecuting this interesting concern, we have the consolation to believe, that our arduous labours have not been in vain. And, feeling them objects of Christian charity and Gospel love, we are stimulated to persevere in our endeavours to bring them into a participation of those blessings, both corporal and spiritual, which are bountifully extended to us. We are now preparing to open a school among them : the design is to board and clothe the pupils ; and thus, having them under our immediate care, to instruct them, not only in literature, but in such other arts, as are of primary importance in realizing the comforts of civilized life. The report of our Committee on Indian civilization we herewith forward, as conveying a more clear view of the state of the concern.

BENJAMIN W. LAHD, Clerk.

“ ‘ To the Yearly Meeting now sitting.

“ ‘ The Committee on Indian concerns report, that for the past year they have been endeavouring to carry on the important charge committed to them, in conjunction with the Committee appointed by Baltimore Yearly Meeting as heretofore.

“ ‘ Isaac Harvey and his wife, who had charge of our establishment at Waupaghkannetta, last fall, continued to superintend at that place till 5th month last, when they returned home, and John Paxton and his wife went thither as superintendents, but owing to indis-

position, they have lately gone home, and a brother of theirs has taken charge during their absence.

“ “ In prosecuting the interesting concern we have experienced some difficulty, in the loss of time occasioned by our having to consult friends of Baltimore previous to our coming to a decision, in matters of moment, when we thought it necessary to act without delay. In consequence of which, a correspondence has been carried on with the Committee there on the subject, and a plan for future operations has been prepared by us which we herewith present for the decision of the Yearly Meeting; expecting, if approved, that it will be forwarded to the Committee of Baltimore, and also to Indiana Yearly Meeting. (a)

(a) The following is understood to be the document alluded to; the measures proposed in which appear to have been approved and adopted:

“ On turning our attention to the subject of Indian civilization we are impressed with the belief, that it is assuming an aspect of increasing interest. Important as it is, that the experiment we are making should be successful, it is desirable that the resources and the number of qualified individuals embarked in this benevolent undertaking, should rather be increased than diminished.

“ Every feeling of Christian philanthropy forbids that we should, by a failure in the attempt to civilize the Indians under our care, fix a character on this large and interesting portion of the human family, which may not only paralyze the efforts of the friends of humanity, but strengthen the hands of those who are under the influence of a hostile disposition towards them.

“ By a communication with the people of Baltimore, on the plan of future operations, it is suggested, that they, retaining an interest in the concern, and holding themselves in readiness to apply to Government on behalf of the Indians, or render such other support and assistance as may appear necessary, would confide to us the funds, and the active duties of prosecuting the concern among the Indians.

“ On taking the proposition contained in this communication under consideration, it is our decided choice, that our friends of Baltimore continue to participate in the concern, and render us such advice and assistance as may appear necessary in the prosecution of the arduous

“A deputation of our number visited the establishment in the 5th mo. last, in company with some of our members from Miami; and by their report it appears that the success of our efforts would be endangered if the opening of a school for the instruction of their children should be deferred much longer; we have consequently concluded it would be best to make the attempt on a limited scale at the commencement. The Indians have received this information. The size of the school is yet to be decided on, according to the means we may obtain, but the plan is to board and clothe the pupils. We are united in the belief that our benevolent views towards these people cannot be realized without the aid of schools.

“Unacquainted as they are with our language, and we with theirs, the means of communicating our ideas to them are extremely limited, and when the savage

and interesting work. The principal portion of the labour we are willing to take upon ourselves, or in conjunction with our friends of Indiana Yearly Meeting. We conceive it indispensably necessary, that *they* be cordially invited to unite with us in this concern, by appointing a Committee to co-operate with a Committee of Ohio Yearly Meeting, in carrying into effect that portion of labour that may be required. The facility with which some of the Friends of Indiana Yearly Meeting can attend to the establishment among the Indians, the knowledge of the subject which they possess, and the interest which they feel in the concern, render *their* co-operation too valuable to be dispensed with. And we are of the judgement that we should be permitted to decide on the measures to be adopted among the Indians, (experience having shewn that prompt decision is generally required), and that the communications to them or their agent should go through us. The funds to remain in Baltimore, under the care of the Committee there, but subject to our drafts, so far as the necessary operations may require. We also unite in judgment that all communications with the Government should go through Friends of Baltimore, and that they be at liberty to make such application without the necessity of consulting us, when the delay would be in any degree injurious to the concern. In all cases the transactions both with the Government and the Indians, should be reciprocally communicated to the Committees of the respective Yearly Meetings.”

attains the meridian of life, his habits are too deeply rooted to be completely removed by such means as have been yet tried.

“ ‘ The plan proposed opens a more encouraging prospect. Were the rising generation taken under our immediate care at an early age, the habits which we wish to remove in the older ones will not have been completely formed in them, and consequently their minds will be more easily prepared to take a proper direction. A fit opportunity would be secured successfully to inculcate the social, civil, and religious duties. The boys might be instructed in agricultural pursuits, and the girls in such branches of industry as belong to them.

“ ‘ In looking forward to future operations, we are united in believing that it would be most likely to promote the object intended, to remove from the Indian Reservation, and purchase a tract of land adjoining, on which to make such an establishment as would suit our purpose.

“ ‘ An eligible tract, advantageously situated on the southern boundary of the Waupaghkonnetta Reservation, could, when the Committee were there, have been obtained. It is about five miles from the mills, the land is good, and it is believed the situation is more healthy than the one at present occupied. Being half of a fractional section, it contains about 185 acres. It is estimated that this tract can be purchased, the necessary buildings to commence with put up, and 20 acres cleared and enclosed, for a sum but little if any exceeding 400 dollars.

“ ‘ The inducements to adopt this plan are numerous.

“ ‘ Last spring the Indians selected one of their chiefs, who is considered very suitable, to take charge

of the mills, as soon as he can be qualified for the task. This will relieve us of the necessity of keeping a superintendent at that place.

“ “ There are at the present establishment only about five or six acres in cultivation ; and although the chiefs, when spoken to on the occasion, have uniformly given us the privilege to clear more land, yet for several years past whenever it has been undertaken, our superintendant has been stopped, in consequence of jealousies infused into the minds of the younger Indians. And even confining ourselves to so small a spot has not been sufficient to guard against their jealousies. Persons of depraved habits and hostile to our views find access to the Indians and represent our conduct as governed by motives of self-interest. This renders our situation more delicate, and our task more difficult to be performed.

“ “ In consequence of being limited to so small a quantity of ground, we are compelled to purchase a large proportion of the provisions required for the establishment. This, from the distance it must be conveyed, creates a heavy expense. From these circumstances the saving on the proposed plan would be abundantly greater than the interest of the capital required for the purchase.

“ “ Difficulties are also experienced in relation to the stock which we find it necessary to keep for the support of the family we employ, in consequence of depredations which they sometimes commit on the crops of the more indolent Indians.

“ “ In conducting the school much inconvenience will be avoided by locating it at the place contemplated. The children separated from their idle associates, will be more under the control and attached to the company of their preceptors.

“ ‘ It is likewise probable that a settlement will be made around the establishment, composed of such persons as would not only render the situation of our superintendent and teacher more comfortable, and thus remove a very serious difficulty which we have to encounter in obtaining suitable persons, but such families might prove valuable auxiliaries in promoting the objects we have in view.

“ ‘ The current expenses at Waupaghkonnetta are considerably reduced. We are aware however that the establishment of the school as proposed in addition to the other expenses, will require an expenditure beyond the income of the funds. But under the various obligations which operate on us, we did not feel ourselves at liberty to defer the undertaking any longer than until the necessary arrangements can be made, but appeal to the liberality of the Society. This appeal we have made to the members of our own and the new Yearly Meeting. We have not yet ascertained what amount of money or articles of food and clothing have been subscribed, but from the deeply interesting nature of the concern, and the returns which we have received, we believe it will have its effect. We may also state, that in aid of the funds for the support of the intended school, we have received from our women friends about 94 dollars: money which they had collected for the benefit of the Indians.

“ ‘ We are arranging for the contemplated purchase of land, also to have the requisite buildings erected on a cheap plan, and to have a portion of the land cleared and enclosed, and it is expected, as soon as these preparations are made, to commence the school.

“ ‘ Signed on behalf of the Committee,

“ ‘ LEWIS WALKER, Clerk.

“ ‘ 9th month, 7th, 1821.’ ”

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REPORT to the Yearly Meeting of Ohio in the 9th mo.  
1822, from its Committee on Indian Concerns.

“ To the Yearly Meeting now sitting.

“ The Committee charged with Indian concerns, report, that immediately after our last Yearly Meeting we forwarded copies of our report and proposed plan for future operations, to the Committee of Baltimore ; likewise a deputation of our Committee, who were also under the appointment of the Yearly Meeting, attended the Yearly Meeting of Indiana, by whose report we are informed that they entered into the measures proposed, and appointed a Committee of men and women friends ; with whom our deputation uniting, they made the purchase in contemplation, consisting of 214 acres, on which such buildings have since been erected as may answer the purpose for the present, as a school-house, and dwelling for the superintendent and family.

“ There are about 20 acres of the land cleared and enclosed, a part of which is now under cultivation. Arrangements are also made towards clearing about 40 acres more, in order to enlarge the farm, with a view to lessen the cost of transporting provisions ; which has been a heavy item of expense, although they have been furnished gratis.

“ Our deputation also inform that they had a council with the chiefs, and after stating to them the objects we have in view, Checolaway, one of their chiefs, (Blackhoof being sick and not present,) made the following reply :

“ ‘ Brothers,—We have listened with attention, and we find you have declared the same things to us which you have always done : your words do not vary.

“ “ We are very well pleased that you make no alteration in any thing that you have heretofore said. It is true you delivered us an oration in the spring against suffering strong drink to come in amongst us, but there are so many that bring in liquor, and so few that stand against it, that we are overpowered. One reason particularly that has retarded us from doing away this evil is our own blood relations, that are intending to remove away from among us. When we call for them to come into council, they refuse to listen to us, and encourage bringing in liquor among us, and bring it in themselves.

“ “ In the spring we had hopes at first, but for the reasons we have mentioned we could make no head-way at all, till such time as those of our relations are gone that intend going. We do not know what number will stay; when they are gone, and we see our number, we expect then we shall be able to make some head-way against spirituous liquors.

“ “ We received an admonition from our friend John Johnston, in July last, to the same effect as you have now delivered to us, on the subject of spirituous liquors. We received the same talk that you have given us, from the Wyandots about the same time. When we came together to consider on it, we seemed like we were worse than any of the rest; we concluded one reason was this, that made us so; we, the old men, made use of spirituous liquors ourselves, and for that reason we have concluded our admonition to them had not a good effect. We have set a resolution now that we will quit the practice. We have set a resolution now to put away every thing that is bad among us, and to use our utmost endeavours to follow the counsel that you have just given us, that the Great Spirit may assist you and us in the undertaking,



and if we continue faithful, we have no doubt but he will, and we can see one another with a better face when we meet.

“ ‘ We were very glad to hear you say that you had purchased a piece of land joining our Reserve, and that you intend to erect a school there. It is well pleasing to us, for we conceive that it would not have answered so good a purpose here as it will there, as they would have been exposed here to the company of those who are given to do bad. We feel determined to support you in your undertaking as far as we are able.

“ ‘ With regard to the request that you made to us, to get some timber off our land, we do not think that it would be right in us to charge you for it. We conceive that we are to receive the benefit of it, or at least our children; we view ourselves joined to you as one people, therefore you are at liberty to cut the logs, and bring them in and saw them.

“ ‘ With regard to what you told us respecting the mill, it appears you have [made] choice of Perry. It meets our hearty approbation. He will attend the mill and take care of her; we do not know what length of time he may like to attend the mills. When he gets tired, we will put another in his place: we have given him the power to make the choice.

“ ‘ We are highly pleased with what you told us, that after you had put the mill into our own hands, you did not intend to leave it to go to wreck. But that your superintendent would come and see the mill and keep her from going to wreck.

“ ‘ We have picked out farms for all of us this summer to move out to. We are only now for a small time together, gathering and putting up our corn, and go out and hunt now a little while, and when we re-

turn from hunting we will immediately move out to our farms, the places we have chosen to settle on. That is the reason you see our fence down.

“ ‘ We have no more to say to you.

“ ‘ We will repeat to Blackhoof what has passed : we have no doubt he will be pleased with what is done. We are pleased with the opportunity of seeing you all here.’

“ Our present family at the new establishment consists of our superintendent, Jesse Baldwin, his wife, (who is expected to be the teacher,) and a young man, a friend, who is employed as a labourer on the farm.

“ Various circumstances had tended to retard the work, and prevent the school from being in complete operation, at the time of our last accounts, but we expect that shortly after the annuities were paid and distributed among the Indians, the school would be filled; we having been assured by them that this should be the case.

“ By a letter from one of the Committee of Indiana, we are informed, that some of their number had a conference with the chiefs, at the new establishment, the latter part of 6th month, and after proposing the commencement of the school, Blackhoof, on behalf of the nation, said to them as follows :

“ ‘ My friends.—We all heard your discourse, and after duly considering your words, we find they are good, and we are all well pleased with them. We think the institution a good one, and perceive it will be very advantageous to our children. They will be greatly benefited by it. The children who have been to you heretofore, will return to you again. There is a great number amongst us. We will use all our influence with the parents, particularly the mothers, to

send them. We consider that in educating our children, we are qualifying them to pass through the world with satisfaction and ease, and fitting them, in part, for any sphere of life. We are fully convinced the life *we* have lived, will in no wise suit *them*. We therefore desire you to exercise all diligence with them, and not give them up too easily, but at the same time you will treat them, as you observed, with tenderness and respect.

“ ‘ We consider the Society of Friends as our real friends. We know their manner of worshipping the Great Spirit is, to us, more agreeable than any other people; we are also very well pleased that our children are to be educated by our real friends.

“ ‘ Now when we retire home, we will exert ourselves in bringing the children to you.’

“ The friend observes, that he had great satisfaction in this visit to the Indians, that our family had arrived, had sunk a well and found excellent water, and that he believed the situation would be healthy.

“ John Perry, one of the principal chiefs, we are informed, was to take possession of the house formerly occupied by our superintendent, and have charge of the mills, which were in running repair. They have adopted a policy for the mill concerns, similar to the first institutions of Pennsylvania. The miller is governor, his council consists of five, that is, one chosen out of each tribe, to hold his office during good behaviour. Their business is to make such rules and regulations, from time to time, as may tend to the mutual interest of the whole.

“ By a communication received from the Committee of Baltimore, and a copy of their extracts, we are informed that the Yearly Meeting and the Committee there came fully into the propositions which were

laid before them. The funds bearing interest are still there as heretofore, and we think it advisable that they should remain in their present situation.

“Taking into consideration the magnitude of the work in which we are engaged, and the important crisis to which it has now arrived, in order that the effort we are making to render this people such assistance in their advances towards civilization as will enable them to appreciate and enjoy its benefits, we desire that such an increasing interest may be felt throughout our several Yearly Meetings, as to enable the Committee to prosecute the plan now in progress. We can but acknowledge that the liberality of friends, in several of our settlements, has been manifested by contributions of supplies, and we can with satisfaction look forward to a period, when the expenses will be lessened by opening a farm at the establishment; and we are persuaded that there is cause of encouragement to persevere, and hope our efforts will ultimately be successful, so far at least as to promote the melioration of the condition of the natives, and a knowledge of the means of obtaining a support, when they become surrounded by a white population, and their present means of living in great measure cut off.

“In a recent letter from Jonathan Wright, clerk of the Sub-committee, is contained a request that a deputation of our Committee would meet with theirs at the time of Indiana Yearly Meeting. On weightily considering the beneficial effects dependent on the success of our endeavours, it was thought of sufficient consequence to claim attention; accordingly a few of our number have been deputed to the service, with instructions to visit the school establishment, if it should appear necessary.

“Our brethren of Indiana Yearly Meeting appear

disposed to aid in the benevolent work, and a number of the Committee on whom devolves the more active duties of the concern, have manifested a zeal comporting with the dignity of the subject.

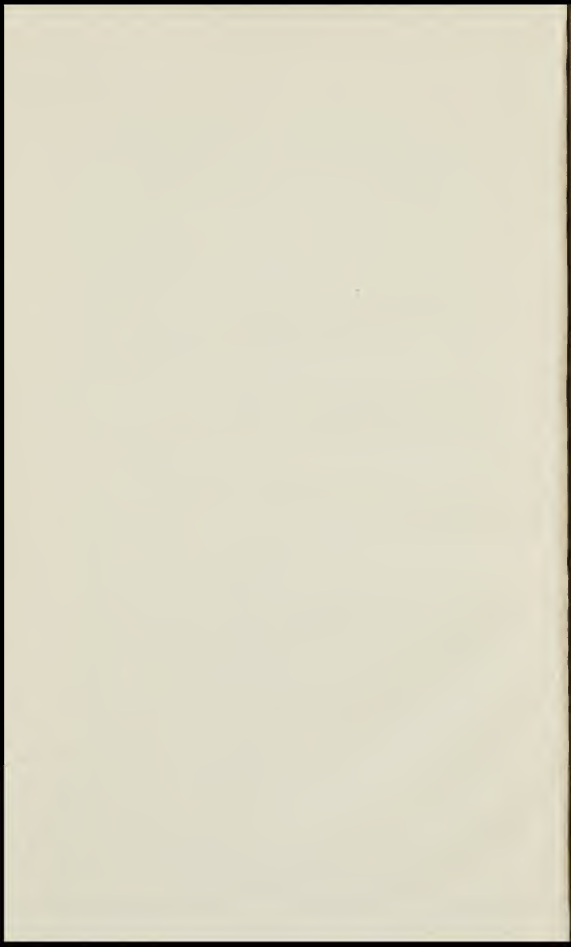
“ Signed on behalf of the Committee,

“ LEWIS WALKER, Clerk.”



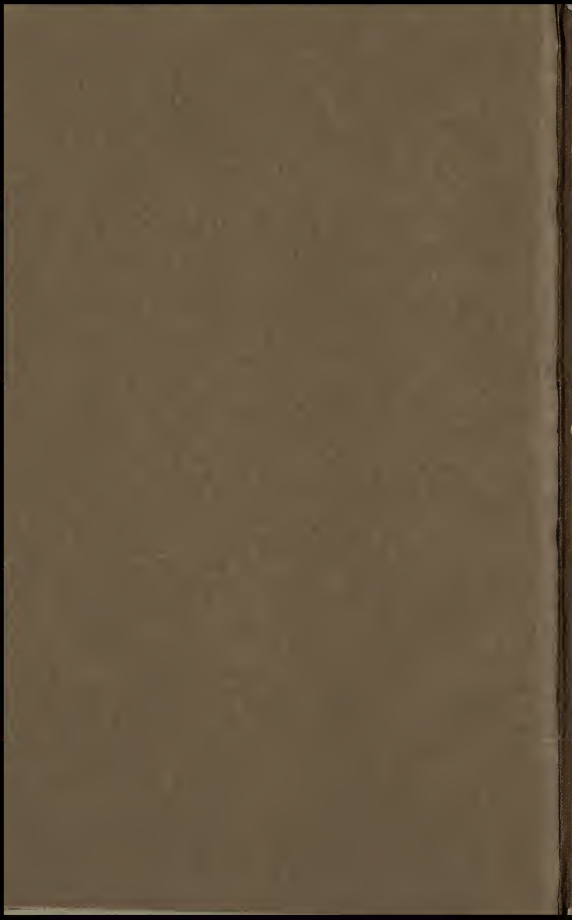












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